

GEORGE ENGELMANN
BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

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Cuscuta ciliariae Kerig.

Cauda filiformis, ramosa, oxybulis
florum sessilibus simplicibus s. paleo
compositis, floribus regularibus bellatis,
5-partitis, calycis ad commissuras lobata,
sepala et in dorso ~~oblongo~~ ^{ovatotriangulari} obtusata et
angulato-carinato, tube corollae
cylindrica - campanulata subreflexa,
segments calycis ~~lanceolatae~~ ^{ovatotriangulari} obtusatae et
limbi ovato-lanceolatae, obtusatae, eretgas s. patentes
subaequante, staminibus limbo
dimidiis brevioribus, filamentis crassis
e basi late subulatis, anthers
ovato-subulatis, squamis ovatis
s. bifidis, filibratis - laeviatis medio
ad natum fuscum corollae et stigmaribus
styli ^{erectis} ~~erecti~~ subglobosum subaequante
stigmatis capitatis, capsula
globosa? corolla inaequante
circumdata?

sterile, arid places near Mosul
Sept. 1841 discovered by Kottdy (on ^{my specimen} ~~Alhagi Maurorum~~ ^{Tourn})

This is a Cuscuta with capitata stigmas
from Middle Asia - the most western
species of this Section! It
is well characterized by the thin
membranaceous rylex, which is
(at least in the dried state) angled
from 5 sharp angles (very different
from the glandular rylex of the rylex
of the Avene (C. vulgaris) on the lobes
of the rylex are 5 prominent angles
at their commissure, reminding us
somewhat of C. pentagona.

The scales adhere ~~more~~ ^{more} than
in most other species, either in the middle
or rather on both sides of the filament
where it is attached to the tube of the corolla
they frequently are bifid, and form two wings subtended on either

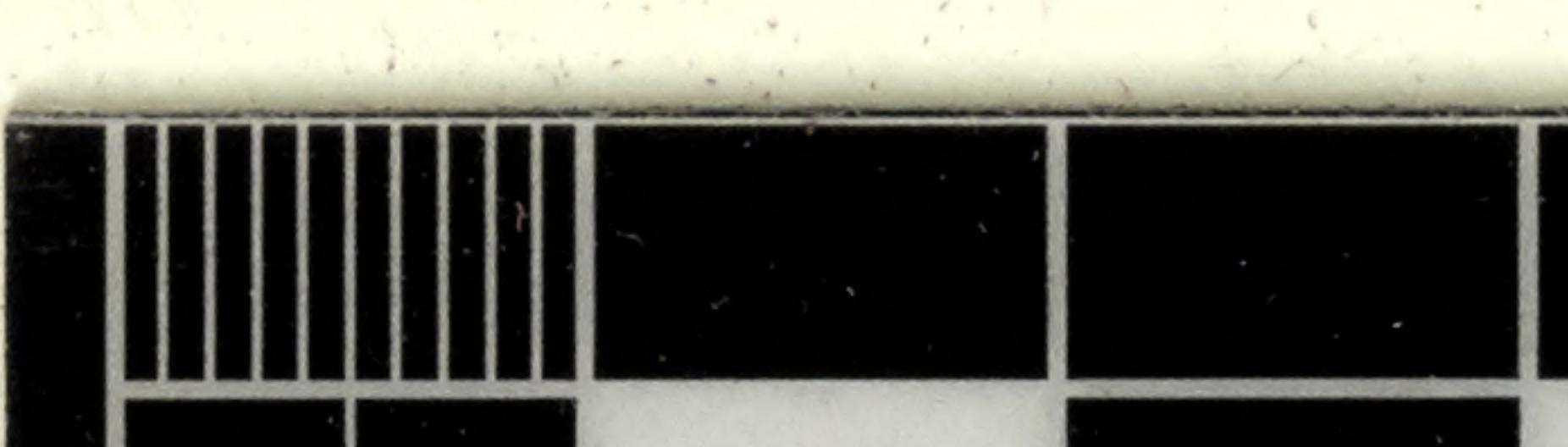
fringed wings on both sides
of the filament, which have probably
~~perceived~~ suggested the name
for this species. — The styles are well
seen the filaments are remarkably
thick and stout, & the capitate
stigma small. It would be interesting
to ascertain ~~if~~ the capsule
~~opens~~ whether it opens like the
European species or falls off entire
like the American ones.

I have seen a separated flower.

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9081 4.8.18

Opposing observations



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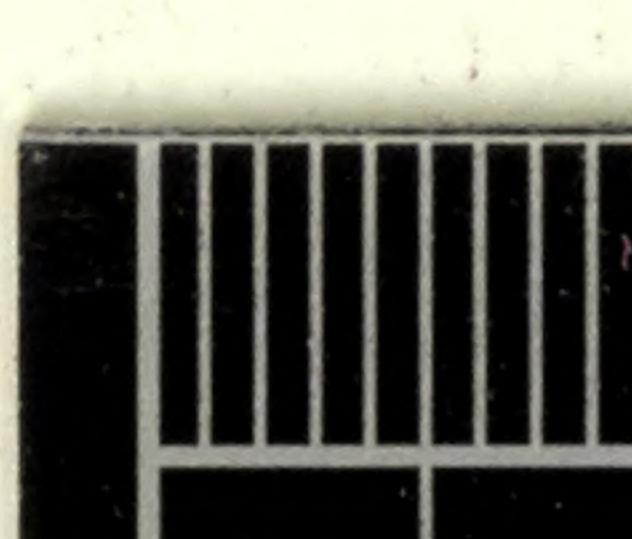
Cirsium

C. sulcata Hb. Acad Phil

Caule capillares, floribus paniculatis,
longis umbellatis pedicellatis sub-5-partitis;
tubo corollae campanulato. calyxis
segmentis ovatis ovatis s. acuminate, dorso subglandulosis,
et laeviusculis lanceolatis acuminate denique
reflexis brevioribus; staminibus
limbis dimidiis brevioribus, filamentis
subulatis, anthers oblongis,
squamis nullis; stylis capillaris
ovario pyriformi longioribus, glauco superato
stigmatis globosis pravis; corolla ad basin
capsulae globosa. Depressae stylis
divaricatae coronatae immixtæ ciliatae.

My specimens were obtained from
the Herbarium of the Academy of Philadelphia.
One is on a small species of
Amaranthus, the other on *Trifolium* (*Desmodium*?)
which proves it to be a *Castiodian* plant. The first has more delicate
pyramidal flowers, which are always
more or less ~~five~~ 5-parted though they have
~~undivided~~ lobes of calyx, and sometimes
only 3 or 4 stamens; the lobes
of the corolla are always reflexed; the
stigmas exceeding the stamens are
the limb of the corolla. — The
second specimen has flowers
of a firmer texture, ~~often~~ sometimes
4-parted, with at first erect lobes
of corolla and a ~~thicker~~ somewhat
glandulous capsule.

In both the acute lobes of the
deeply divided calyx are much
longer than the campanulate tube
of the corolla, but they are
distinguishable from most others
(all others known to me now Dec. 1844)
by the absence of the subterminal
scales, ~~that~~ Choisy's *C. Sandwicensis*
has the same singularity, but is distinguished



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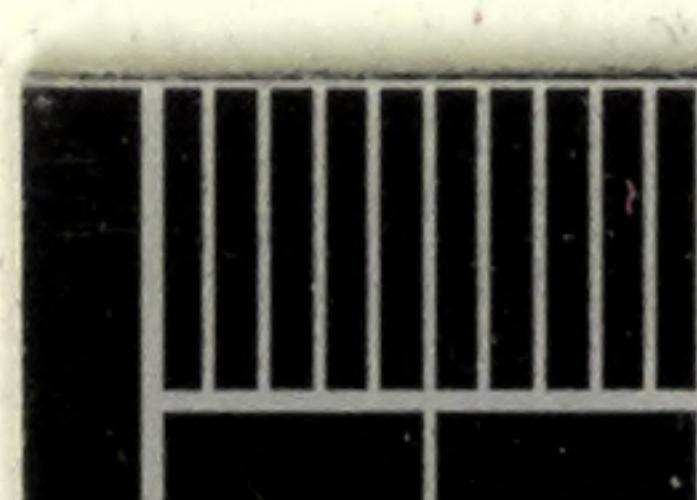


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by its short calyx, short ovate lobes of corolla which are of the same length as the stamens
Codd Ch. tab 5 fig 4
C. Chrysanthus is distinguished by the short pedicels from all other flowers,
short obtuse lobes of calyx,
and the ~~the~~ presence of scales.
Ch. pag 183 25 tab 3 fig 4
The only other *Cassia* without scales mentioned by Codd are
21. *Cassia quadrifolia*, 22. *C. prismatica*
26. *Cassia Sandwicensis* 40. *C. Millettii*. — The presence of scales
is not expressly mentioned
(nor figured) in 9. *C. africana*
11. *C. Burmanni* 12. *C. reflexa*
24. *C. californica* 37. *C. popayanensis*. —

The capsule is probably
similar to that of the
american species, not opening
regularly. —

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Cuscuta Cephalanthi

Cuscuta Cephalanthi

Centis elatior ~~ramosa~~, albida, ramele elato, ramoso
floribus subpedunculatis cymosis,
sub 5 partitis. tubo corollae cylindro (post anthesis ~~arcolato~~ ^{ventrigoso})
onlycis segmentis ovata, oblonga
et laevis. limbis oblongis patentibus
duplo superante. ~~segmentis~~
limbo brevioribus; squamis ovatis
laevis subadpresso, ~~brevioribus~~ tubo brevioribus
oblonga styli ovarium ~~oblongum~~
depresso segmentibus; ^{3. pale superantibus} capsula
depresso segmentibus; capsula
depressa, rudimenta corollae obsoleta.

In Cephalantho et in Vernonia Aster
Boehmeria, siccis non rupi; Cephalantho
virginis. S. Louis

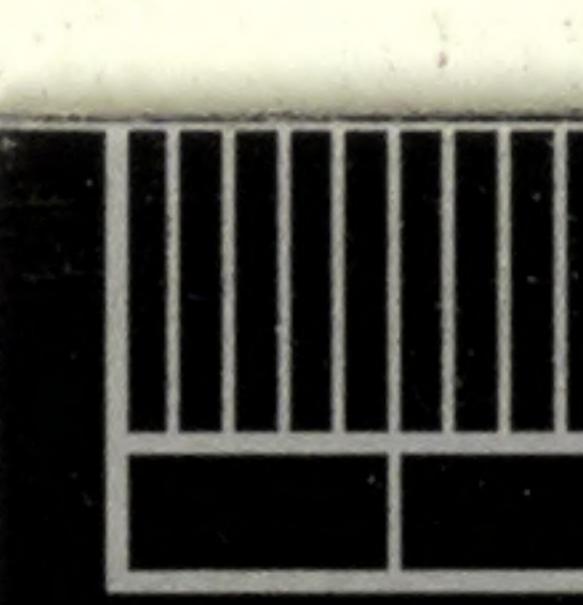
var. P. macrostylis, stylis
ovarium pleniusque duplo
superantibus, floribus segmentibus
conglomeratis.

var. P. cymosa cymis capitulo
decompositis, ~~corolla~~ rudimenta
corolla ad basin capitulo
persistente.

In Cephalantho etc in Vernonia Aster
Boehmeria, siccis non rupi; Cephalantho
virginis. Sept. St Louis.

P. Cephalantho g. in Anglia
cypria, ~~super~~ Belleville, Illinois 1833
collecta.

This is probably the Cuscuta cymosa
of Linnaeus and most other botanists
but their diagnosis is too incomplete to decide this point. Linnaeus
floribus pedunculatis "L. secund. plant. 110" say (propl. 180).
C. floribus pedunculatis pentandris Michx. 1. 115
C. fl. pedunculatis, umbellatis genitifis Benth. 1, 116
Other botanists add: stigma capitata. ^{with} Aut.
that is common to all annuals presented



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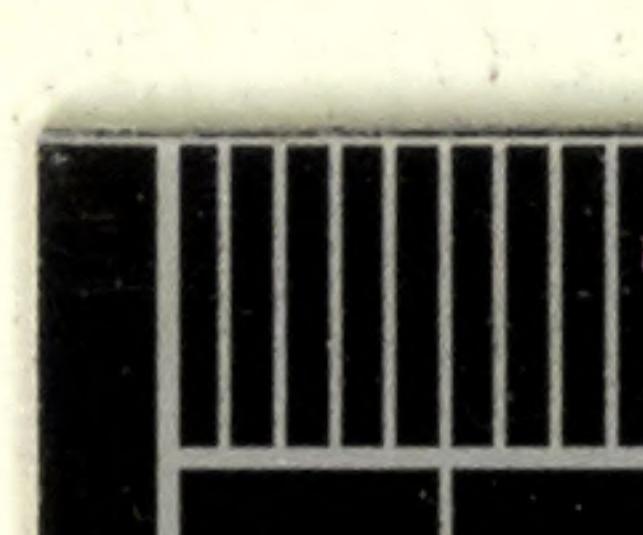
~~But when other botanists may ~~say~~ that give
to *C. amurensis* the flowers pedunculate
flowers. — Nuttall (see II add.)
says: flowers mostly pedunculate
— sessile, and spreading
so that veget I, 864 brings his
C. amurensis to the Persic.
with glomerate sessile flowers.~~

C. Cephaelanthi: 2.

~~The figure of Sloane (hist. t. 128. f. 4
which is cited by several authors
I only note compare — but it
represents a Jamaican plant,
and may be quite different from ours.
On account of this uncertainty
and because under the name
of *C. amurensis* undoubtedly
different species have been
~~mixed up~~ compounded, we have
discarded this name altogether,
and ~~substituted~~~~

C. Cephaelanthi grows pretty high
on the bushes of *Cephaelanthus*
and on other especially composition
plants, ^{near Cephaelanthus} on the margin of swamps
and ponds, and is the most ^{in the vicinity of St. Louis} common
of all ~~on~~ *Cuscuta*. I have observed it since 1833
but never found it, where
Cephaelanthus was not near; it often grows on this shrub, or
where it ~~does not grow~~ always from it
~~on it~~ it ~~undoubtedly~~ ~~is~~ ~~found~~
~~on it~~ ~~twining~~ ~~round the~~ ~~the~~ ~~higher~~ plants
in the neighborhood.

~~The~~ The whole plant is whitish or
very pale yellow; the stem high, much
branching; flowers sometimes clustered
and nearly sessile but generally
more or less pedunculate and ~~freely~~ disposed in



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Erysimum virginatum Rott.
Durum Presl.

Spr II, 906

German. med.

H. B. F. 1826

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more compact or looser cymes.
The divisions of the calyx are
very unequal, ^{not carinate} ovate, or rounded
obtuse, ^{not carinate} rarely with a little
point, and covering only the
lower half of the tube. The tube
of the corolla is in the young flower
perfectly cylindrical, but immediately
after flowering it swells below
by the enlargement of the ovary
and may be easily mistaken
for an urucumate tube. The
laminae of the ^{corolla} tube are ovate
obtuse, somewhat auricled at their
base, and ^{spreading} longer than
the stamens. The corolla is
membranous, not carnosæ +

The ripe capsule separates easily from the persistent calyx, apparently without
~~The variety of~~ bursting open.

~~by the smooth looser inflorescence
and the smaller indument of the
corolla remaining below the
capsule, which is ^{elsewhere} only the case
in *Polygonum* & *Saururus*.~~
The situation of the dry corolla
on the capsule is in the other species
so constant a character as to ^{make} that
~~We should~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~possible~~ ~~to~~ ~~think~~
~~that~~ ~~there~~ ~~may~~ ~~be~~ ~~no~~ ~~difference~~
~~between~~ ~~the~~ ~~varieties~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~species~~
shape and proportion of calyx
and corolla agree entirely with the
~~figures for *var. tenuifolia*.~~

^{represented fig 5.}
I have given a branch of the inflorescence
of this variety, ~~and~~ where by the
larger or smaller size of the capsule or buds (represented by
order only) the order of flowering will be observed recognized.

+ The flowers are mostly
5 parted, but the last ones
open the season are 4 +
even 3 parted.



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Erysimum hieracifolium L.
striatum Gärtn

Sp. II, 906
SFT, 356

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Europ

Muri in Sachsen
Kaisers (Fr) 1825



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Cuscuta americana Lin C. americana
Caulis filiformis, ramos pedunculatus, glomeruli parvis pedunculatis, flavis orngulis resiliens s. brv. pedunculatus
pedunculatus ~~sparsa~~ ~~latis~~ breviter
tubo collae ~~obtuso~~ ~~at~~ onlyce cupuliforme
apice 5 lobis ~~lobis~~ obsoato obtuse latis brevibus
~~tubo~~ integris; corolla onlyce vix excedente
~~tubo~~ cylindro segmentis brontiz obtusis bis terre
superior longioribus; stamnibus limbo
brevibus filamentis brevissimis; aqueam
fibratibus convergentibus, tubo pinkle brevibus
~~stipulis~~ ~~petio~~ ~~pedunculis~~ ~~longatis~~
ovarium minutum depresso globosum
plurimes superioribus corolla
cum staminibus ad apicem montato, capsulae
globosae oblongatae mane rente.

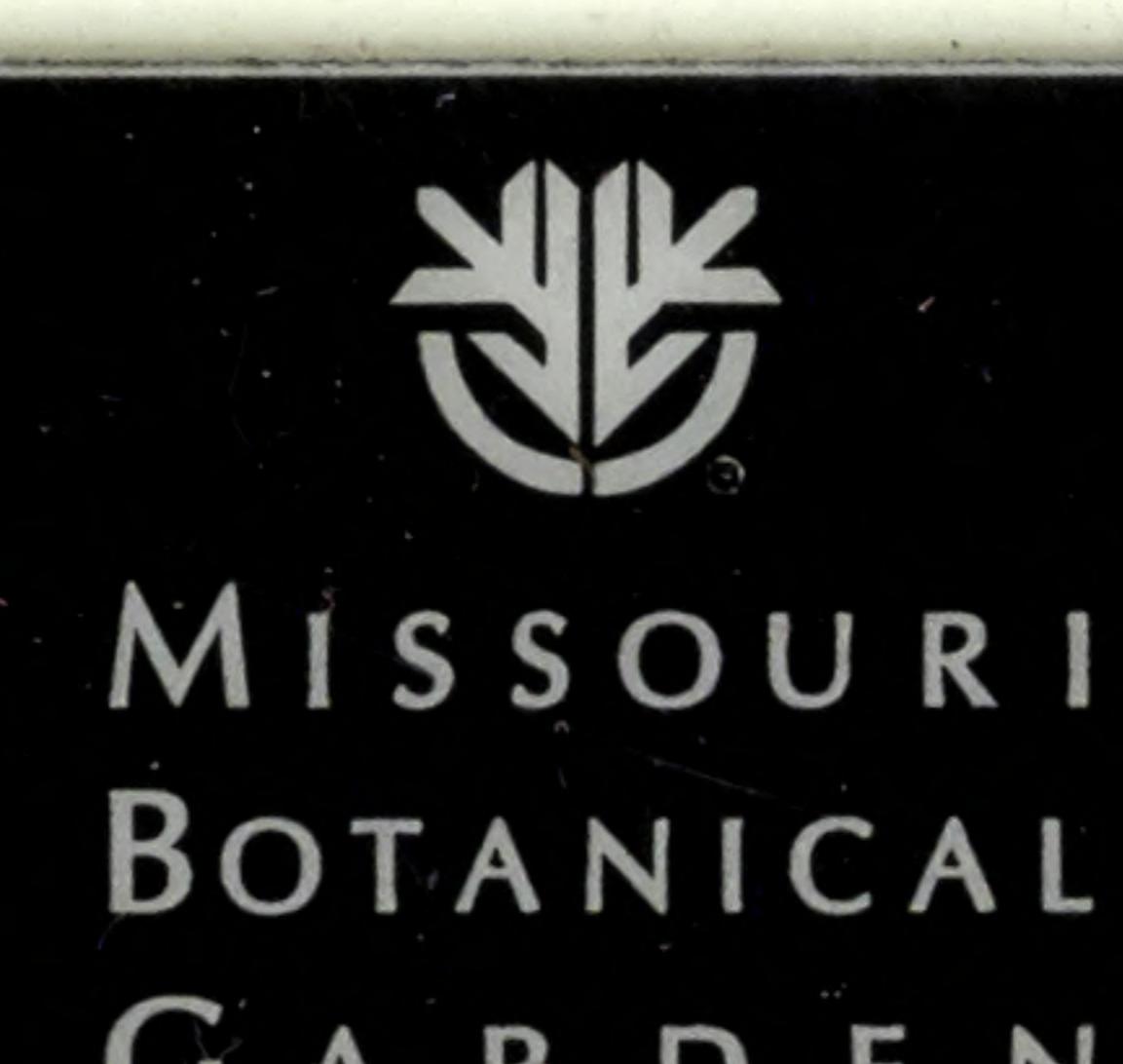
a. martinicensis is only calyce teneris, membranous, hairy.
B. Domingensis only ce fixus, vermiform glandular.

My specimens are from Martinique (Sicker Flor. Martinique N. 291) and from Hayti (Herb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelph. 1867, tab. IV, 4. —
copy. Choriz. monogr. pag. 186)

and through the long operation known
as Glaucoma involving most of the eye.

Its ~~expanded~~ corolla capsule and corolla
place this species next to *C. Cephalanthi*,
but the calyx brings it very near *C. pentagona*.
In the specimen from Mattingay it has a fine
membranous texture where the cellular tissue
can be easily seen. The few flowers from
Mattingay were of the same shape, but the
entire texture more firm and especially
the calyx harder, thicker and verucose, much
like the taxon *C. cornuta* ^{with single apicite tigmas}
style longer slender & ^{single apicite tigmas} flower as long
as calyx.

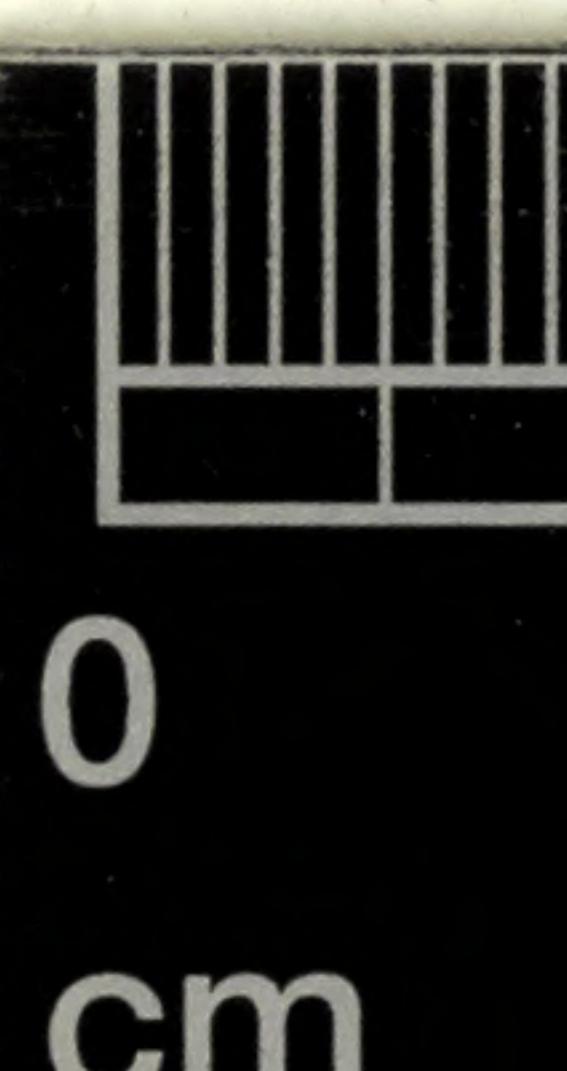
style is long slender & ^{with single imbricate trusses} bearing flowers as long
as stamina - soon afterward much elongated
when also the ovary swells and the corolla,
torn loose from its insertion assumes an
irregular shape (than that stalk is the flower
bearing the fig. 3. & the ovary fig 8) is much mislabeled
it is ~~much~~ small, but always depressed!)



There is no North American species with which it could in the least be confused. ~~It is~~ *C. villosa* var. *virginiana* (the North American *C. americanum*) it differs by the pubescent loose hairs, the smooth, not variate and not acuminate lobes, the cylindric ovule, running - top of the depressed capsule?

In the Herb. of the Acad. of Phil. Soc. Philadelphia a specimen collected is preserved, allow by Nuttall *C. canescens* which I can in no way distinguish from *C. americanum* especially the form of St Domingo, unless it be by the singular ^{orwards} awl-like scales. These scales are two lobes attached to each side of the adnate filament sometimes both united at top, in other cases (even in the same flower) separated, always with one or a few pubescent on teeth. It resembles in that respect somewhat *C. Polygonum*, but the awl-like appearance is very single striking. I will call it till it will be possible to ascertain more about this plant *C. americana* sp. *brachy lepis*.

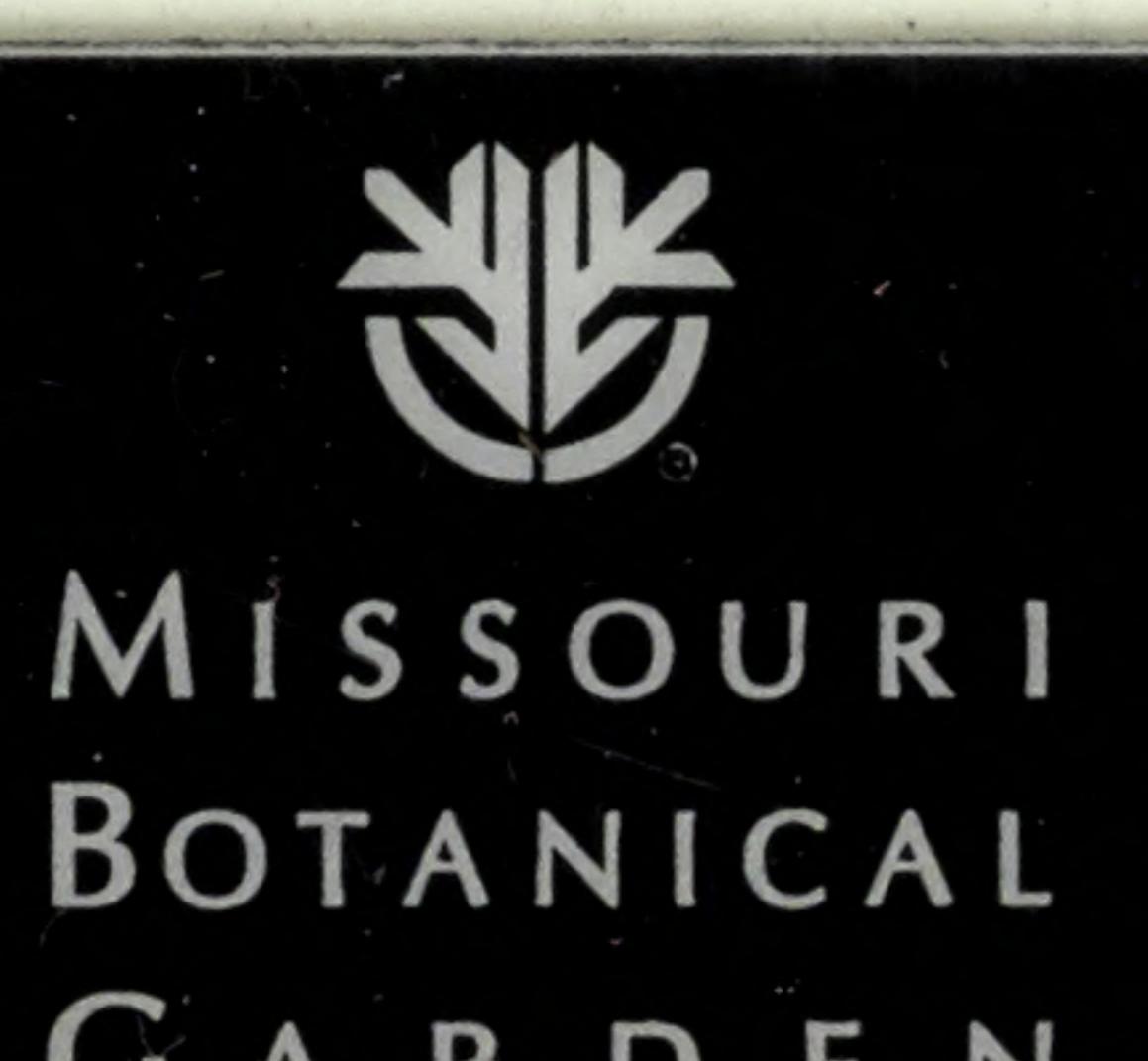
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Cuscuta macrorhiza *Cuspidata* *capillacea*
C. macrorhiza *caule ramosissimum* *C. macrorhiza*
floribus pedunculatis *5 fidio*; *tubo*
corollae cylindrici *sepala usque ad basin libenter*
concavas *extensim expedita*
ovata *caerulea* *ovulae* *pseudo superantes*
longiora, *et laeviora* *lanceolatae* *ovatis* *macrorhiza* *capillacea*
confertae; *staminibus* *lanceolatis* *lanceolatis*
brevioribus; *scutellis* *ovatis*, *frumentatis* *concretae*
staminibus *subaequiglobulis*
styli filiformibus *ovatae* *globosa* *depressa*
longioribus; *capsula* *depressa*, *globosa* *multo*
corolla *midiatum* *narrowscente* *obtusa* (II)

B. undulata

Texas, in *Tephrosia*, *Bartsia*, *Ambrosia*, *Litsea*, on dry prairies, west
 of the Brazos — June 1843; Dr. Luther ^{green}
B. on Iva ciliata as *Ambrosia trifida* on the banks
 of the Colorado, August 1844.

A remarkable species; by the entire separation
 of the sepals, and the bracts ~~about~~ ^{near} the
 near the Calyx it appears to be distinct,
 and from the construction of the flower
 it ~~can~~ ^{is} induce to believe that it
 also resembles this species, and
~~Cuscuta Cephalanthi~~ in the position
 of the narrow ~~oval~~ corolla on the
 capsule.

The stems appear to be very fine
 and so is also the texture of the
 flower, and without any yellowish dots.
 The three exterior sepals and also the 3
 exterior petals ~~are minute~~ are more
 distantly mucronate than the 2 interior
 ones, ~~and~~ the sepals are sessile, the
 calyx terminating in the morn, and
 the petals are somewhat recurved in
 the middle.

B. quadriflora ^{humida} *talyce sparsis* *bracteis* *magis*
divaricatis, *floribus* *majoribus*, *tubo* *rotundus*
inquadribus *formis* *albos* *1* *corollae* *segmenta* *lanceolata*
duplo *superante*; *staminibus* *lanceis*, *corollae* *acutis*
paro *brevioribus*; *styli* *ovatis* *midiatum* *quater* *superante*

L. mutus *floribus* *minimis* *calyx* *caulis*
flavis *involucro*, *tubo* *rotundus*
albos *et* *corolla* *regente* *lanceolata*
tamibz *lanceolata*, *duplo* *longiora*
styli *ovatis* *paro*

A remarkable species! The stems are very much branched, very slender, thread like; ~~inflorescence~~ loose, pendulous, ~~much~~ pedicels with many cuspidate bracts. One or two of them near the calyx; calyx divided to the base, sepals convex, apparently somewhat loose not closely adpressed to the corolla; ~~acute~~, carinate exterior ones cuspidate, interior ones rather obtuse, all ~~acute~~ concave loosely articulated; ~~lobes~~ ^{ovate} lobes of Corolla thin, membranous with the a strong middle nerve, formed by large oblong or linear cells; - when dry convolute; ~~or~~ ^{smooth} The exterior ones are generally somewhat cuspidate, the interior ones ~~rather~~ obtuse; at base they are auriculate widened and ^{overlap} ~~overlapping~~ ^{more than} one another ~~which~~ I have only ~~seen again~~ in Culcava, but not to this extent in any other known species. - Styles remarkably slender as long, - elongated about the lengths of the stamens but elongated after flowering, when the corolla becoming ~~convolute~~ ^{widened at base}, and finally covers the upper part of the capsular globose capsule.

~~to some of them surrounding the calyx, and egg - shape at small~~
~~the the sepals~~
~~[longer than~~
~~of the~~
~~long of the]~~
~~you may go along with~~
~~& somewhat latente or irregularly venulate.~~

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~~the tube of Corolla cylindric or frequently somewhat~~
~~funnelshaped, much wider at the throat than at base.~~

The variety β has larger thinner flowers of a paler colour; calyx more densely involucellated with bracts, corolla ~~more~~ ^{rather} funnelshaped with the very small ovary at base, lobes lanceolate acute with the middle nerve not so distinct. Grows on wet, the other on dry places.

294 II 25
105 III 115

~~2 am. 10th May~~



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Cesonia pentagona

Caule ramoso, floribus pedunculatis
subumbellatis (parvis)

5 partitis, tubo onus plana late
campanulata, calyxis pentagoni capulata
segmentis membranaceis orbiculatis
obtusis et laevis combi-
natae subbreviori.

Staminibus limbo duplo
brachioribus squamis ovatis
fimbriatis inserviis
stylis filiformibus ovary-
globosum subaequante basi;
capsula globosa - parvula depreca.

B. dalyrina microcalyx

~~delicate~~ tubo corollae calyxum
non distincte pentagonum
duplo superante, floribus
brachioribus

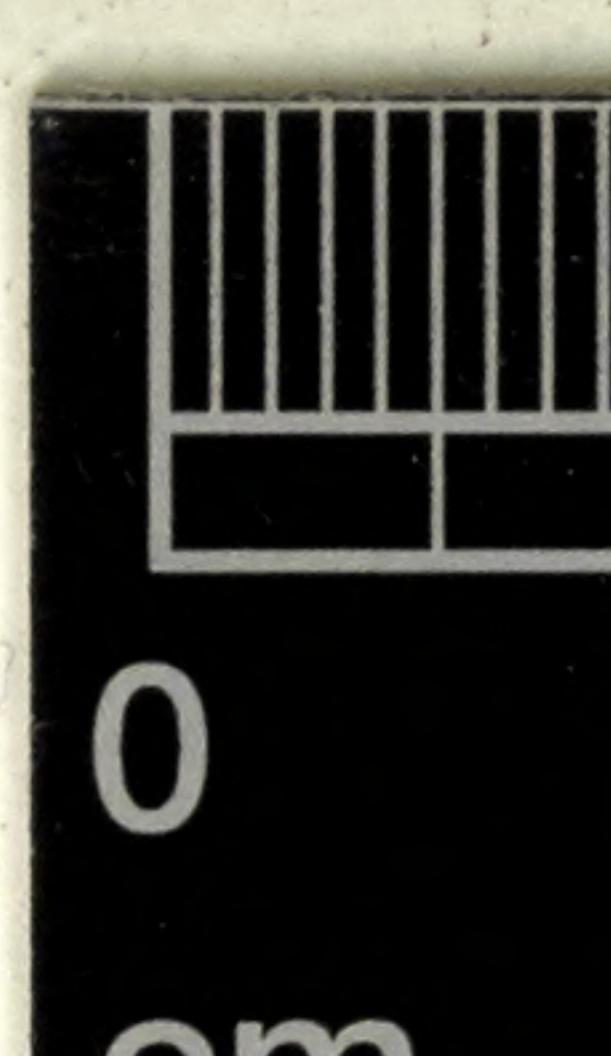
g. calyrina floribus
brachioribus pedunculatis, tubo corollae
calyx magis velu campanulata
non distante pentagona brachiorum
laevis combi contracta
aequante.

On Euphorbia or Tragia probably on dry soil, Norfolk
Virginia M. B. B. H. A. Gray
on trip. picture North Carol. M. S. Curtis
B. on Ceanothus, and in its neighborhood, on Penns. etc
in sandy soil, Beardstown Ill. in flower.

July Ch. Geyer. 1842

g. on Boltonia diffusa ^{west of} plants in wet prairies near
Houston Texas, flowered in April & May
F. Linthornew - Pittserville Georgia D. Boykin

Cesonia pentagona
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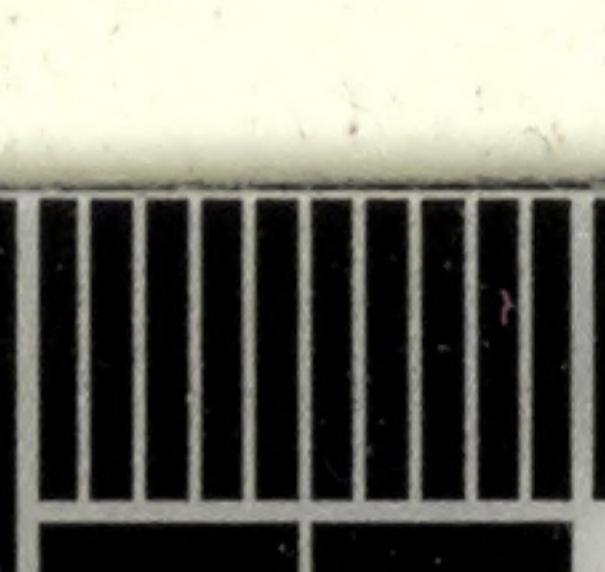
Cuscuta pentagona

B. californica

I shade the true *Cuscuta pentagona*
I have only seen

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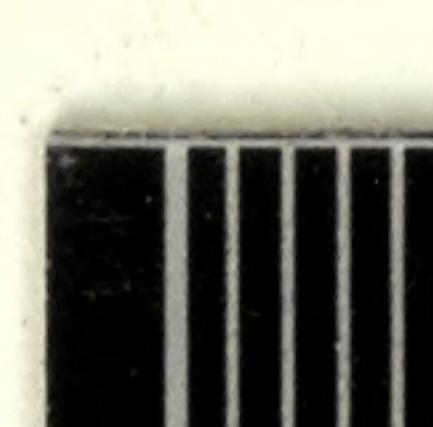
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This species bears some resemblance to *Cuscuta Polygynon* on one side and to the 3 foregoing species on the other; to these by the acuminate lobes of the corolla to the first by the depressed ovary and pale yellowish greenish yellow capsule; but it is distinguished from both by the orbicular lobes of the generally large and pentagonal calyx, whose angles are formed by the margins of the segments of the calyx, sepals and correspond with the petals while in *C. Congli* the 5 angled calyx, formed by the 5 prominent ~~carinae~~ ^{ridges} ~~ridges~~ carinae of the sepals alternate with the lobes of the corolla.

The plant does not appear to grow high, not more so probably than 10 to 18 inches.

The ~~peduncles~~ inflorescence represents little umbells, in & or approaches to the glomerules of *C. Polygynon* in B & J. The calyx is shorter or longer than the open somewhat turbinata tube of the corolla, always more or less pentagonal, five angled but always ~~acute~~, capitate with orbicular membranaceous segments. The lobes of the corolla are acute resembling in shape those of *C. Polygynon* (in the texan variety) are longer and finely acuminate ~~but~~ similar to *C. verbenosa* & *hispida* (in the more northern forms) — stamens short, only half the length of the lobes of corolla



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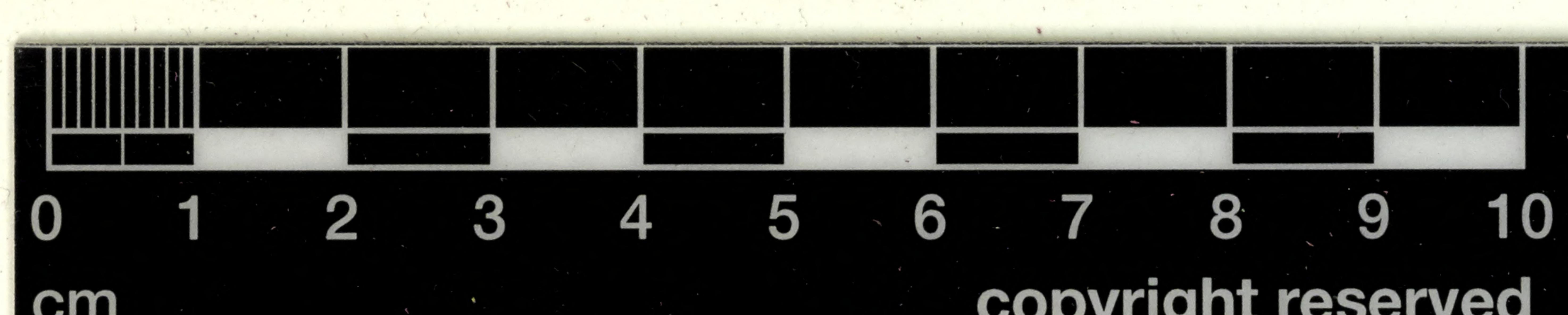
Cassia common?

open prairies, in dry soil
and in all this respects to it
takes in Texas the place of
the European *C. Epithymum*.
Like this it is less confined
to a few species of plants
but appears to cover over
every thing in its way. It is the only *Cassia* which
I know to have any appearance of pubescence.
Stems 6-6 inches high, ~~smooth~~ (B.)
or more or less ~~hairy~~ pubescent
with pubescent, resinous ~~excrements~~, hairs, (2)
especially in the inflorescence. ~~Often~~ ^{many times} longer than
the calyx is always rough, and the ~~flame~~ flowers
resinous are less hairy, more
glandular, or when dry, like wax.
After flowering the calyx is acuminate
or even somewhat ~~acute~~ ^{acute} but
but soon after assumes a
peculiar pinnate shape which is
no one figured in the plate.
Lobes of corolla very acute, spreading
white, after flowering the tips are
incurved and turn brown. Stigma
purplish brown, globose.

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This Texas species is nearly related
to *C. pentagonum* size of flowers, shape
of corolla, and stigmas are the same
but it is easily distinguished by
the loose pubescence of me, and the
tuberous or hispid ~~acute~~ acuminate
(not pentagonal & smooth membranous)
calyx.

9445



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anthers nearly roundish & lobose
The ovary as well as the
capsule are depressed
and without a styllopodium
~~resembling~~ ^{in this respect}
~~the next species~~.

Passiflora pentagona

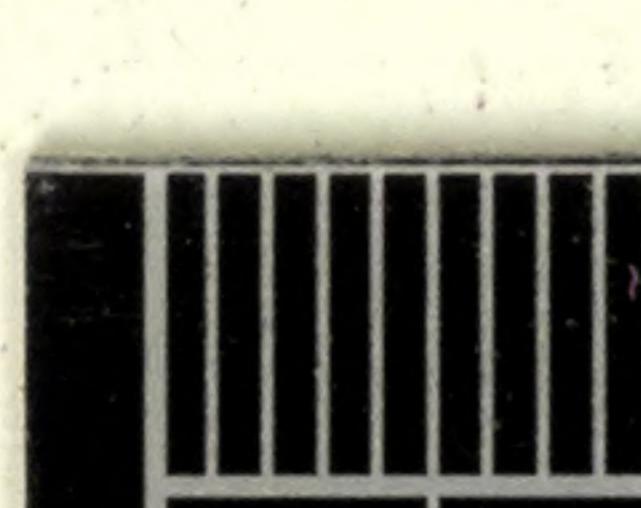
3

The Texan variety comes
very near to the next species
~~but is considerably more allied to the present one~~
~~than by~~ its shorter, not ^{by its more globose} corolla,
rounded lobes of the inflorescence, its less distinctly
angled calyx, ~~and its~~ lobes of the corolla and
its larger capsule,
but it certainly must be
retained with the present
species on account of its always ^{flowers} ~~metamorphous~~
its orbicular membranaceous
lobes of the calyx, ~~and its~~
~~short filaments, and roundish anthers~~
~~small~~
and its large scales at their base
~~which are~~ ~~are~~ frequently exceeding the tube

Passiflora pentagona This plant appears to be widespread through
the more southern part of N. America, but has been
rare as I have only seen it from the 3 ^{very} ~~very~~
distant localities indicated.

It is probably the earliest flowering species
as in Texas it has been found in April & May
and near Beardstown on the Illinois river
it was nearly past flowering in the latter
part of July when hardly any other species
in this neighbourhood (St Louis) begins
to open its flowers

The Georgia as well as the Texas specimens have been
frequently shown frequent swellings of the stem
produced probably by stings of some insect.
They are 1-3 lines long and ~~near~~ ^{very} thick. I have
not seen any on any other species.



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On 20th Oct 1890

~~Caule humile ramoso, floribus pedunculatis, sub-
umbellatis, parvis, 5 partitis, calice pentagono
membranaceo tubo corollae plane, Campanulato, calyx in 5 segmentis
obvolutis pendens, obtusis, et laevibus lacinis, staminibus
acuminatis sub breviori. stamens
lacinis dividit brevioribus,
fimbriatis, 2 grammis
ovatis, marginatim laceratis, in flexis
styleis filiformibus, ovarium globosum
punctis superantibus vel sequentiibus
capsula depresso.~~

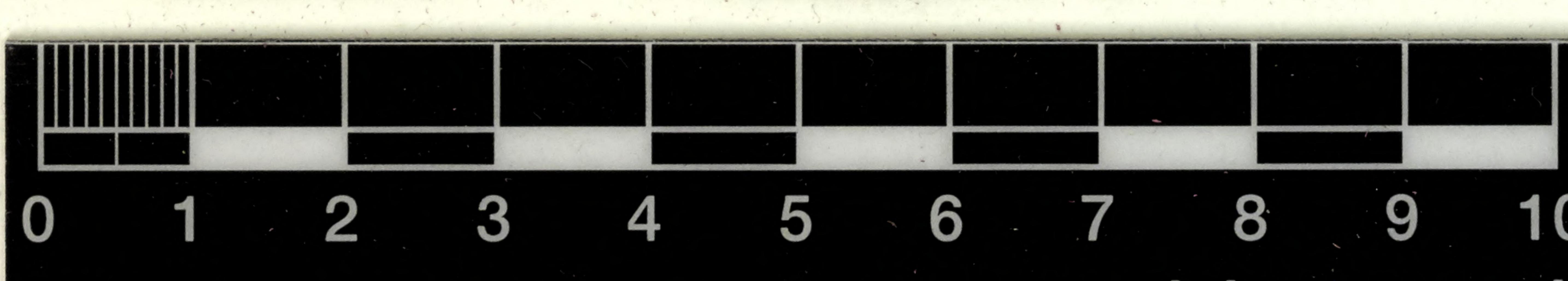
Dr. S. S. Sargent and Frank W. Lippincott

John H. Gray

~~April 1st 1860~~ ~~and provide~~
This *Cuscuta* bears some resemblance to the *Cuscuta Polygonorum* to which it is related by the compoundate flower and the raceminate lobes of the Corolla. ~~But~~ ^{but} is easily distinguished by the small size of the flowers. ~~the~~ ^{the} pentagonal calyx is composed of 5 angles, the angles are formed by the margins of the segments of the calyx, and correspond with the petals. While in *C. Corollata* the pentagonal calyx is formed by the 5 prominent midribs and alternate with the lobes of the Corolla. [whose lobes are not so regular but stand and are acute.]

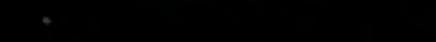
+ fragm
of the University the smallest file of a
which I have seen. — distinguished by the fine
filiform stems, the small flowers
filiform and yellow, at long intervals
of the Cowle

1886



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